

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1           1. (currently amended) A method for individualizing a hearing aid  
2 in adaptation to a loudness perception of an individual, said method  
3 comprising the steps of:

4           [[ - ]] measuring and quantifying loudness perception parameters of  
5           the individual, weighted by a positive first factor;

6           [[ - ]] weighting of normal loudness perception parameters by a  
7           positive second factor;

8           combining the weighted loudness perception parameters of the  
9           individual with the weighted normal loudness perception  
10          parameters to define a weighted loudness parameter; and

11          using the weighted loudness parameter for adjusting the hearing  
12          aid.

1           2. (previously presented) The method as in claim 1, wherein  
2 compression and/or amplification is/are adjusted in the hearing aid,  
3 for which purpose the compression and, respectively, the amplification  
4 are each determined as a function of frequency.

1           3. (currently amended) A method for individualizing a hearing  
2 aid in adaptation to a loudness perception of an individual, said  
3 method comprising the steps of:

4           adjusting the hearing aid using ~~one or both of~~ (1) measured and  
5           quantified loudness perception parameters of the individual  
6           weighted by a first factor and (2) normal loudness  
7           perception parameters weighted by a second factor; and

8           adjusting compression and/or amplification in the hearing aid, for  
9           which purpose the compression and, respectively, the  
10          amplification are each determined as a function of  
11          frequency, wherein

12 for determining the compression, the loudness perception of the  
13 individual is quantified by means of a HVLS/LOHL factor  
14 which is determined by loudness scaling at a minimum of one  
15 frequency.

1 4. (previously presented) The method as in claim 3, wherein the  
2 HVLS/LOHL factor is modeled using the equation  $\log_{10}(\alpha) = a_a \times HV/HL +$   
3  $b_a \times \log(HV/HL) + VP_{consta}$  where

4  $\alpha$  = a gradient of the loudness function,

5  $HV/HL$  = a hearing loss in dB,

6  $a_a, b_a$  = constant function parameter, and

7  $VP_{consta}$  = an individual function parameter which adapts the  
8 HVLS/LOHL factor to data sampling points  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots$ ,

9 and that  $VP_{consta}$  is determined on the basis of a loudness  
10 scaling performed at a minimum of one frequency.

1 5. (previously presented) The method as in claim 2, wherein for  
2 determining the amplification, the loudness perception of the  
3 individual is quantified by means of an HVLO/HLL0 factor which is  
4 defined by loudness scaling at a minimum of one frequency.

1 6. (previously presented) The method as in claim 5, wherein the  
2 HVLO/HLL0 factor is modeled using the equation

3 
$$L_0 = a_L \times HV/HL + b_L \times \log(HV/HL) + VP_{constL},$$

4 where

5  $L_0$  = a level of loudness=0,

6  $HV/HL$  = a hearing loss in dB,

7  $a_L, b_L$  = a constant function parameter, and

8  $VP_{constL}$  = an individual function parameter which adapts the  
9 HL0/HLL0 function to the data sampling points  $L_{01}, L_{02}, L_{03}, \dots$ ,

10           And that  $VP_{constL}$  is determined on the basis of a loudness scaling  
11 performed at a minimum of one frequency.

1           7. (previously presented) The method as in one of the claims 4 to  
2 6 and 11, wherein the hearing loss is used for determining the  
3 frequencies at which loudness scaling is performed.

1           8. (previously presented) The method as in one of the claims 3 to  
2 6 and 10 to 11, wherein the value of the weighted factors depends on  
3 the assumed and/or determined accuracy of the loudness scaling data.

1           9. (previously presented) The method as in claim 8, further  
2 comprising the selection of a value of  $1/3$  for the first factor and/or  
3 a value of  $2/3$  for the second factor.

1           10. (previously presented) The method as in claim 2, wherein, for  
2 determining the compression, the loudness perception of the individual  
3 is quantified by means of a HVLS/LOHL factor which is determined by  
4 loudness scaling at a minimum of one frequency.

1           11. (previously presented) The method as in claim 10, wherein the  
2 HVLS/LOHL factor is modeled using the equation  $\log_{10}(\alpha) = a_a \times HV/HL +$   
3  $b_a \times \log(HV/HL) + VP_{consta}$  where

4            $\alpha$  = a gradient of the loudness function,

5            $HV/HL$  = a hearing loss in dB,

6            $a_a, b_a$  = constant function parameter, and

7            $VP_{consta}$  = an individual function parameter which adapts the  
8 HVLS/LOHL factor to data sampling points  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots$ ,

9           and that  $VP_{consta}$  is determined on the basis of a loudness  
10 scaling performed at a minimum of one frequency.

1           12. (previously presented) The method as in claim 1, further  
2 comprising the selection of a value of 2/3 for the first factor and/or  
3 a value of 1/3 for the second factor.

1           13. (new) A method for individualizing a hearing aid in adaptation  
2 to a loudness perception of an individual, said method comprising the  
3 steps of:  
4           measuring and quantifying loudness perception parameters of the  
5           individual, weighted by a first factor;  
6           weighting of normal loudness perception parameters by a second  
7           factor;  
8           combining the weighted loudness perception parameters  
9           of the individual with the weighted normal loudness  
10          perception parameters to define a weighted loudness  
11          parameter; and  
12          using the weighted loudness parameter for adjusting the hearing  
13          aid,  
14          wherein compression and/or amplification is/are adjusted in the  
15          hearing aid, for which purpose the compression and,  
16          respectively, the amplification are each determined as a  
17          function of frequency, and  
18          wherein for determining the amplification, the loudness perception  
19          of the individual is quantified by means of one of an  
20          HVL0/HLL0 factor and an HVLS/LOHL factor, which is defined  
21          by loudness scaling at a minimum of one frequency.